

THE TROUBLE IN THE BALKANS.

Real Cause of the Latest Outbreak of the Political Volcano.

By Howard Spence Sinclair.

The Balkan states, which constitute a political volcano that has for years threatened the peace of Europe, are just now on the verge of war if hostilities have not actually begun. At any other time the condition of affairs now existing between Roumania and Bulgaria would command the most careful attention from all observers of current history. It is somewhat overshadowed, however, by the Chinese crisis, although the expected developments may be serious enough to change the gaze of the diplomats.

Both Roumania and Bulgaria are independent states. They won their independence from Turkey with the help of some of the European powers, notably Russia. If the people were not such fire eaters, they might jog along in brotherly harmony, but with their territorial ambitions and their race prejudices they are forever finding pretexts for petty squabbles. Generally they are kept from open rupture by the strong hand of the czar, but just now the czar happens to be very busy in China, and the Balkans have been warned that if they get into trouble with each other they must fight it out with no help from Russia.

Instead of causing the spirit of white winged peace to spread over the various states this seems to have spurred them on to more violent bickerings. The immediate cause of the present trouble between the two governments is the action of the Bulgarian authorities in declining any redress for the cowardly assassinations of several distinguished Roumanian citizens by agents of the Macedonian revolutionary committee established at Sofia. The revolutionary committee in question is largely composed of Bulgars, is not only tolerated, but likewise subventioned by Prince Ferdinand's government, and has directly caused the murder of the Roumanians in question, some at Sofia and some at Bucharest, because

ODELL OF NEW YORK.

Republican Candidate For Governor of the Empire State.

During a presidential campaign nominations for governor in the pivotal states are always made with great care by the respective parties, for sometimes a strong gubernatorial nomination will help the presidential ticket. So Benjamin B. Odell, whom the Republicans of New York have named to lead their state ticket, becomes a character of national interest. He is by no means unknown to the country at large, for he represented a New York district in congress for three terms.

In the politics of the Empire State he has been prominent for more than a decade. His home is at Newburg-on-the-Hudson, where he was born 46



BENJAMIN B. ODELL.

years ago and where he has been engaged in business for many years.

With his father, several times mayor of Newburg, and his brother Mr. Odell has been practically in control of the Republican organization in that town for a long time. The Odells have had an extensive ice business there for years and are largely interested in electric light and power and other enterprises.

Mr. Odell was a member of the Republican state committee of New York several years before he became chairman of its executive committee in 1894.

As chairman of the executive committee he became a power in state politics and was supposed to be the choice of Senator Platt for governor when Black secured the nomination. Although not a candidate, he has received a large complimentary vote for governor at more than one election.

When the chairmanship of the state committee became vacant, he was unanimously elected. That was two years ago, and in the state campaign that followed in the fall, when Roosevelt won the fight for governor, he organized and conducted the campaign.

NEW SENATOR'S WIFE.

Mrs. Dolliver No Stranger In Washington Society.

Mrs. Jonathan P. Dolliver, wife of the new senator elect from Iowa, is a bright, interesting woman who is no stranger to Washington society. She became Mrs. Dolliver five years ago when her husband was winning a name as an orator in congress. Since then she has lived in Washington for a part of each year.

Mrs. Dolliver's real home, however, is in Fort Dodge, Ia. Her maiden



MRS. JONATHAN P. DOLLIVER.

name was Louise Pearson, and she is a niece of D. K. Pearson, the Chicago millionaire. She was educated at Wellesley and for two years was a teacher in the college at Evanston, Ills. She was born in Hartford, Vt., but the greater part of her life has been spent in the west. In the social and educational circles of Fort Dodge she has always been a prime favorite and a leader, and has also been a popular and leading member of Washington society.

Corrected Spencer.

Herbert Spencer on one occasion had a little argument in which he got decidedly worsted. One day a small boy happened to be in the company of the philosopher when a number of crows flew by.

"What an awful lot of crows!" exclaimed the juvenile.

The expression did not please the greater.

"I have yet to learn, little master," said he severely, "that there is anything to inspire awe in a few crows."

"All right, old man," was the pert reply. "I did not say a lot of awful crows—I said an awful lot of crows."

OUR NATIONAL HIGHWAY

United States Road Inquiry Office Takes Up the Work.

INTEROCEAN ROUTE TO BE A GRADUAL EVOLUTION—MEETING TO BE HELD IN WASHINGTON NEXT MONTH—ROUTE TO BE SELECTED AND WORK BEGUN AT ONCE.

Martin Dodge, director of the office of public road inquiries, department of agriculture, was in town recently conferring with prominent men who are interested in the good roads movement in regard to the much talked of highway to be built from ocean to ocean across the United States, says the New York Commercial Advertiser. In a recent article in one of the current magazines Julian Hawthorne outlined a plan for such a highway 200 feet wide to be built by the national government. Mr. Dodge's plan is more modest, and if successfully carried out the road will be the result of a gradual evolution.

It is his idea to first interest the bicycle riders and get a continuous cycle path from Boston to Chicago. This would be done by the co-operation with the L. A. W. of the office which Mr. Dodge represents. The counties through which the road shall pass and the terminations of the branch lines, etc., would be designated by the department, and the following cities have already been definitely decided upon as points on the route: Boston, Albany, Buffalo, Cleveland, Toledo and Chicago. A branch path would connect New York and Albany. The further mapping out of the course would be a matter for deliberation between the state officials of the L. A. W. and the local authorities in the counties and towns.

As a matter of fact the only work to be done on this route would be the building of connecting links and short cuts where the existing paths are circuitous. There is already a network of cycle paths in New York, Ohio and the other states through which the route must pass, many miles of which would be available.

Having brought this part of the plan to a successful conclusion, the next step would be to interest the automobile people. Judging from the rapidity with which the automobile is becoming popular and the success which has attended recent long distance runs, the horseless vehicle is destined to spread beyond the metropolitan districts. As good roads are essential for the rubber tired carriage Mr. Dodge hopes by the aid of manufacturers, automobile clubs and property owners along the proposed route to widen the cycle path into a road sufficiently broad for the automobile.

Having obtained a smooth and serviceable road 20 feet wide and running in as nearly a straight line as possible from Boston to Chicago, the further task of widening it for a universal highway would be the natural sequence. As soon as the states west of Chicago evince a willingness to fall in line, as some have already done, the work will be extended westward in the same manner.

This equipage, more picturesque and useful than stately or rapid, is most commonly known as a links wagon. The small cart holds conveniently the clubs, coats, capes, etc., of the golfers, though a stout young man and a plump summer girl are no impossible weight for a pair of well fed donkeys to pull and some of the links' wagon owners are at infinite pains to give their tandem a modish and striking appearance. In hot weather the heads of the grateful gray beasts are adorned with cork helmets to ward off sunstroke, and their whitewash leather harness is made glorious with pipings of color and large headstall tassels composed of leathers of divers tints shredded in long fine strips.

A meeting will be called in Washington the first week in October, at which President Conway Sams and the state consuls of the L. A. W. will be present. Later, when the road has been mapped out and plans made, a committee will go over the entire route and decide upon details. A series of good roads meetings, at which object lessons in road building are given, have been or are to be held under government auspices at the following cities: Port Huron, Mich., July 2, 3 and 4; Saginaw, Mich., Aug. 21; Springfield, Ills., Sept. 29; Topeka, Sept. 24-28; Travers City, Mich., the first week in October. At the Topeka meeting the secretary of agriculture and the postmaster general of the United States government are expected to be present.

Mr. Dodge said: "I look for great changes in the substitution of mechanical for horse power in the next ten years. From present indications the trolley systems will pierce the rural districts in all directions from the centers of population and will carry not only passengers, but the products that are now carried in the iron tired wagons. That will leave the ordinary vehicle for only the lighter uses, and rubber tires will be naturally substituted for iron ones. Then the road problem will solve itself."

New Mode of Preserving Meat.

The experiment is being made of sending meat from Buenos Ayres to Europe, preserved by sterilized air, says the St. Paul Pioneer Press. The inventor claims that by this means meat can be preserved perfectly fresh for an indefinite period. No ice is used.

On May 19 several bullocks and sheep were killed and put into sterilized air produced by the inventor's apparatus and were duly sealed by the minister of agriculture in the presence of a number of well known gentlemen. On July 16 the minister and witnesses opened the sealed deposit and found all the meat in as perfect condition as though just slaughtered.

CHINA'S AWAKENING.

Influences of Western Ideas and Prosperity on the Empire.

The Rev. Dr. D. Z. Sheffield, for many years a missionary in China, returned to that country in June on learning of the destruction of the North China college at Tung-chau, of which he is the president. Before sailing he had written for the September Centenary a paper on "The Influence of the Western World on China."

Men from the west have been explaining to the Chinese for a round generation the vastness of the agricultural and mineral resources of the country. The stock theme of conversation on meeting scholars or officials is the value of steam and electricity, coal and iron, western machinery and labor saving devices. The Chinese are impressed with the evidence of the wealth and prosperity of Christian nations. Wherever the foot of a European rests property, for some reason, seems to take on a new value. The Chinese, when there are money incentives involved, are not slow in learning. The best men among the officials, scholars and merchants are not still sleeping and dreaming of the ancients in ignorance and indifference as to the resources of the country and the proper means for their development. Many of them are keenly awake to the opportunities and needs of the times. They lack confidence in their government; they lack capital; they lack knowledge and skill and experience; they are aware of their need of foreign help to get possession of this wealth. They are now discussing with great earnestness the difficult question as to how they may secure the needed help and yet prevent the lion's share of profits crossing the "great waters."

Thus many and powerful influences are already operating upon China from without, producing impressions that will be farreaching in their results. Through the missionaries, in their evangelistic, educational and literary work, a new moral ozone is being breathed into the life of the people, and new thoughts of material and intellectual progress are being widely propagated. Through the customs service, the home and foreign diplomatic service the Chinese are learning that they are not, as they had supposed, the only dwellers within the circle of civilization and that the supposed "outside barbarians" have valuable truths to communicate to them and worthy institutions that they will do well to study and imitate. Through increasing trade they are learning that the "fire wheel ships" bring wealth to China, and they are beginning to grapple with the new problem of gaining possession of their vast but undeveloped resources.

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ECZEMA'S ITOH IS TORTURE.

Eczema is caused by an acid humor in the blood coming in contact with the skin and producing great redness and inflammation; little pustular eruptions form and discharge a thin, sticky fluid, which dries and scales off; sometimes the skin is hard, dry and fissured. Eczema in any form is a tormenting, stubborn disease, and the itching and burning at times are almost unbearable; the acid burning humor seems to ooze out and set the skin on fire. Salves, washes nor other external applications do any real good, for as long as the poison remains in the blood it will keep the skin irritated.

BAD FORM OF TETTER.

"For three years I had Tetter on my hands, which caused them to swell to twice their natural size. Part of the time the disease was in the form of running sores, very painful, and causing me much discomfort. Four days ago the Tetter had progressed too far to be cured, and they could do nothing for me. I took only three bottles of S. S. S. and this completely cured. This is the first time I have seen any sign of my old trouble." —Mrs. I. B. Jackson, 1414 McGee St., Kansas City, Mo.

S. S. S. neutralizes this acid poison, soaks the blood and restores it to a healthy, natural state, and the rough, unhealthy skin becomes soft, smooth and clear.

SSS cures Tetter, Erysipelas, Psoriasis, Salt Rheum and all skin diseases due to a poisoned condition of the blood. Send for our book and write us about your case. Our physicians have made these diseases a life study, and can help you by their advice; we make no charge for this service. All correspondence is conducted in strictest confidence.

THE SWIFT SPECIFIC CO., ATLANTA, GA.

C&B LINE TO BUFFALO

"While you Sleep."

UNPARALLELED NIGHT SERVICE. NEW STEAMERS

RIVER OF DEATH.

Well Known Citizens Pass to the Great Beyond.

J. F. MILLER, AGED 62.

Was a Lifelong Resident of This Vicinity, and for Thirty Years Was Employed by Russell & Company—James Kelly, Landlord of Navarre Hotel, Dead—Other Obituaries.

John F. Miller, aged 62 years, died at his Richville avenue home at 3 o'clock Monday morning, of a complication of diseases, after an illness of a year and a half. Funeral services will be conducted at the residence at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon.

Mr. Miller was born near Massillon, and had lived in and about this city all his life. For the past thirty years he had been a resident of Richville avenue, and during this entire time, with the exception of the past eighteen months, was employed as a carpenter at Russell & Company's works. He was married in Richville in 1865 to Miss Mary E. Wilcox, a daughter of Charles E. Wilcox, of Richville, and a sister of Abraham Wilcox, of this city. Mrs. Miller and six children survive the deceased. The children are Charles, William and Chester Miller, Mrs. Ora Swihart, Mrs. Mary Sprinkle and Miss Oda Miller, all of this city. Mr. Miller served in the civil war in Company I, 76th, O. V. I. He was not a member of the G. A. R. or the U. V. U. Russell & Company's Employees' Mutual Benefit Association was the only society with which he was connected.

DOROTHY JOSEPHINE PARKER.

The death of Dorothy Josephine Parker, aged eight months, daughter of Mr. and Mrs. Wilson Parker, occurred Sunday afternoon at 4 o'clock, of cholera infantum. Funeral services will be held at the residence, at the corner of South and Muskingum streets, at 4 tomorrow afternoon. A twin sister of the deceased died a short time ago.

JAMES KELLY.

NAVARRE, Sept. 17.—Funeral services for the late James Kelly, whose death occurred at this place on Friday, took place Sunday, interment being made in the Navarre cemetery. The deceased was 52 years old. He leaves one daughter, Mrs. Florence Long, who is now seriously ill at the Aultman hospital. His mother, Mrs. Catherine McCormick, resides here. John Kelly, a brother, lives at Akron, and Silas McCormick, a half brother, at Orrville. Mr. Kelly was the landlord of the local hotel. He came to this place from Kansas. The deceased was a native of Wayne county. He learned the trade of tinner in Massillon, and previous to his removal to Kansas, conducted a tin store at this place. Nervous prostration was the cause of death, the deceased having been unconscious for three days previous to death.

The Doctors Extend Their Time

Owing to the vast numbers who have been unable to see the British Doctors, these eminent gentlemen have extended the time for giving their services free for three months to all who call before October 12th, 1900.

Owing to the large number of invalids who have called upon the British Doctors at their office, Suite 16 and 18, Wrenet block, Court 1, O., and who have been unable to see them, these eminent gentlemen have, by request, consented to continue giving their services free for three months to all who call upon them before October 12th.

These services will consist not only of consultation, examination and advice, but also of all minor surgical operations.

The object in pursuing this course is to become rapidly and personally acquainted with the sick and afflicted, and under no condition whatever will any charge be made for any services rendered for three months to all who call before October 12th.

The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

Male and female weakness, catarrh, and catarrhal deafness, also cancer, without pain or cutting, all skin diseases and all diseases of the rectum, are positively cured by their new treatment.

The chief consulting surgeon of the institute, assisted by one or more of his staff associates is in personal charge.

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The doctors treat all forms of disease and deformities, and guarantee a cure in every case they undertake. At the first interview a thorough examination is made, and if incurable, you are frankly and kindly told so, also advised against spending your money for useless treatment.

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THE INDEPENDENT.

THE INDEPENDENT COMPANY,

INDEPENDENT BUILDING,
55 Erie Street, MASSILLON, O.WEEKLY POUNDED IN 1868.
DAILY POUNDED IN 1867.
DAILY WEEKLY POUNDED IN 1866.LONG DISTANCE TELEPHONE.
BOTH TELEPHONES NO. 88.THE EVENING INDEPENDENT is on
Sale at Bahney's Book Store, Bam-
berger's Cigar Stand (Hotel Conrad),
and Bert Haukin's News stand in
South Main street.

THURSDAY SEPTEMBER 20, 1900.

Bryan is entitled to all the comfort he can get from his announcement "with all the emphasis which words can express" of his fixed determination not, under any circumstances, to be a candidate for re-election.

There may be occasional breaks in Roosevelt's voice caused by excessive use, but the distinguished candidate for the vice presidency makes no breaks in his statements of fact or in the knock-down arguments which he brings to bear upon the imperialistic bugaboo.

Senator Hanna says he is no speechmaker. If his splendid address made to five thousand people at Delphi, Ind., on Saturday was the effort of an amateur it might be well to press a few more non-speechmakers into active service during the remainder of the Republican campaign.

Hats off to Wellsville. The little town down on the Ohio gave an entertainment the other night for the benefit of the Texas sufferers, and \$207 was received at the box office. Wellsville's population is about five thousand, but its appreciation of the obligations of humanity and friendship is not to be measured by the number of its citizens.

Now that the Chinese government has manifested a very apparent disposition to carry on negotiations at Pekin, and has appointed as peace commissioners Prince Ching and Yung Lu, who are now there, together with Li Hung Chang, it is not unreasonable to expect that a preliminary understanding can shortly be brought about between the envoys and the foreign representatives in Pekin for a harmonious plan to be pursued in settling the common grievance of the powers against China.

If the tests of the great torpedo gun, which has just been completed for the government by the Bethlehem Iron Company, are satisfactory, the United States will possess for coast defense the most powerful weapon in the world. The eighteen-inch shell, fired by this gun, contains six hundred pounds of wet gun cotton, enough to sink any warship on the seas. The shell might miss its target, but if it fell not more than thirty feet away, it would still destroy the ship with the effect of a submarine mine.

The officials of the government who have to do with records of the trade of the nation throughout the commercial world are amazed at the figures which the expanding commerce of the country has shown during the past four months. They are equally amazed that the Democratic party in its national platform adopted at Kansas City condemns the Dingley tariff. The industrial and wage-earning people of the country are confronted by the fact that the Bryanites are making an assault upon the economic and industrial policy of the nation behind an issue which they term "imperialism."

THE CHARTER ARRIVES.

New Telephone Company Soon to Assume Control of the Farmers Plant.

The charter for the new Massillon Telephone Company, capitalized at \$75,000, has arrived, and the organization of the concern will take place this week. The plant of the Farmers Telephone Company will be turned over to the new company as soon as the organization is completed, the terms of the sale having already been agreed upon.

\$876,000,000 consists of gold coin and gold certificates, and, with an increase of \$100,000,000 in the gold owned by the government, implies an addition to the country's solid wealth of \$476,000,000. Of this amount about \$275,000,000 has been drawn from our mines, and the remainder from Europe in payment for exports of our agricultural and mineral products, and of manufactured goods. Mr. McKinley also omits to say that, coincident with this immense increase of our stock of currency during the past four years, a still greater increase has taken place in the volume of our bank deposits, which, equally with coin and paper money, serve as instruments for effecting the change of commodities.

It has not been an unusual circumstance recently where important business contracts have been entered into the documents to contain a clause to the effect that the deal in question shall be declared off in case of the election of William Jennings Bryan as president of the United States. In the consideration of business plans for the future, capitalists and business men are leaving as little as possible to risk. A case in point is that of the Nazareth Portland Cement Company, of Nazareth, Pa., which has planned to build a new plant that will triple or quadruple its output and employ 500 men instead of 150, the present force. The plan, however, will be abandoned should McKinley fail of election. "The demand for cement is fairly good," said a member of the firm in discussing its plans, "but the business will go to smash unless McKinley is elected. The orders in general business, as well as in the building trade, are being conditioned upon Republican success at the polls."

OUTHWAITE WITH US.

Ex-Congressman Outhwaite of Ohio, who in 1890 refused to support Bryan and the 16 to 1 policy of the Democratic party, taking a leading part in the formation of the Gold Democratic movement, will this year support McKinley and Roosevelt. In a published interview, the following reasons are given, among others, for his action:

"Mr. Bryan believes it to be his duty to do all he can to destroy the gold standard and the present currency system of the country. I believe it to be my duty to vote against that policy, and against the man who stands for it."

"The prosperity of the people has answered him. His arguments have been refuted by the logic of events, yet to satisfy the Populists, who first nominated him for president, he forced the Democracy into the acceptance of their obnoxious platform. That was not statesmanship. It was not even good politics."

"The President has declared that it is the purpose of our government to establish in the Philippines a government suitable to the wants and conditions of the inhabitants, and to prepare them for self-government when they are ready for it, and give it to them as rapidly as they are ready for it. This is quite satisfactory to me, and I shall vote to sustain that policy."

JUST LIKE VALLANDIGHAM.

What a striking similarity there is between the speeches of William Jennings Bryan today, and those delivered by Vallandigham in 1864! Bryan's picture of the evils which will follow the election of McKinley, and the carrying out of the present administration's policy, greatly resemble that drawn by Vallandigham in a speech delivered at Sidney, O., in September, 1864, in which he said:

"Reflect on the aggravated calamities of four years more of war under the administration of Abraham Lincoln. Choose you now what shall be the destiny of yourselves and your children. If these things continue for four years more the chances are as nine to ten that your free government will be changed, that instead of electing Presidents converting themselves into despots, you will have hereditary monarchs to rule over you and your children to the third and fourth generations. How is your mode of escape? In the success of the Democratic party."

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Advertised Letters.

List of letters remaining unclaimed in the post office at Massillon, September 18, 1900:

LADIES.
Baker, Mrs. C. A. Prosser, Mrs. Jennie Rhodes, Mrs. A. P. Weise, Louisa C. Rice, Mrs. Fannie Mox.

SMITH, Harry
McMasters, Belford C. Walters, Konrad Newham, F. W. Zettler, F. J. Paul, J. A. The Phoenix Cigar Co.

Persons calling for the above named letters will please say advertised.

LOUIS A. KOONS, P. M.

Still More Counterfeiting.

The Secret Service has unearched another band of counterfeiters and secured a large quantity of bogus bills, which are so cleverly executed that the average person would never suspect them of being spurious. Things of great value are always selected by counterfeiters for imitation, notably the celebrated Hostetter's Stomach Bitters, which has many imitators but no equals for indigestion, dyspepsia, constipation, nervousness and general debility. The Bitters sets things right in the stomach, and when the stomach is in good order it makes good blood and plenty of it. In this manner the Bitters get at the seat of strength and vitality, and restore vigor to the weak and debilitated. Beware of counterfeits when buying.

LOOTED AND BURNED

Burglars Destroy the Store of James Loud.

THE FIRE TO HIDE TRACKS.

The Building and Contents Were Totally Ruined, Entailing a Gross Loss of \$4,000—William Siffert Narrowly Escapes Death in the Flames.

MASSILLON, Sept. 18.—Burglars, at about 3 o'clock this morning, looted the grocery store of James Loud, in the southwestern part of the village, and then set fire to the building. The fire was discovered by William Siffert, an aged resident of this place, who roomed above the store. The first floor was filled with flames when he was awakened by the smoke and heat in his room. He called loudly and attracted the attention of people living in the vicinity. It was with great difficulty that Siffert was rescued from his room, escape by way of the stairs being cut off. Siffert is a relative of the Rev. W. O. Siffert, and is well known in Massillon.

The fire had gained such headway by the time the hose company arrived that little could be done to save building or contents. The firemen found that the glass basement door, which fronts on the canal, had been broken before they came and that the heavy iron bars had been slid out of place. The marshal is sure that it was through this door that the thieves carried away their plunder. It was suggested that the fire might have been the result of an accident, but the general belief is that the robbers fired the building to hide their tracks, never expecting that anyone would pass near the rear door until the place would be in ashes.

Persons living in the neighborhood say they heard three teams cross the bridge, near the store, shortly before the alarm was sounded. It is supposed that the burglars were numerous, and were well prepared to haul the spoils away.

Both buildings and contents were completely destroyed. The damage amounts to \$4,000, partially covered by insurance. Mr. Loud's clothing and grocery stock was particularly heavy.

Citizens of the town are today making subscriptions to a fund for the relief of William Siffert, who lost his all in the fire.

CLEARING FOR RESIDENCE.

Mr. Schuster has Elaborate Plans for Beautifying West Street.

The foundation for the main building of the Schuster brewery is nearly completed. The laying of brick will be commenced in a few days. If there is no delay in procuring the necessary structural iron the building will be completed before the snow flies. Mr. Schuster has men at work clearing the land on the east side of West street, where his residence is to be located, and is preparing elaborate plans for its beautification. It is the intention to cut off fifty feet at the south and southeast water's edge, widening the river to that extent.

Resolutions of Respect.

At a regular meeting of Pines Branch No. 4, C. M. B. A., the following resolutions were adopted:

Whereas, It has pleased our Heavenly Father in His infinite wisdom to call to eternal happiness our brother, Sebastian Sonnhalter, who departed this life September 14,

Resolved, That while we bow in humble submission to the divine will, we deplore the loss of our esteemed brother, who was a true and faithful husband and father, also an earnest and conscientious member of this branch.

Resolved, That we extend to the bereaved wife and family of our deceased brother our most heartfelt sympathy, that our charter be draped for thirty days, these resolutions be published in our city papers, also be spread on the minutes of our order, and a copy of the same be sent to the bereaved family.

CHARLES WARTH,
F. J. HOCH,
HENRY LEAHY,
Committee.

Announcement Concerning Sugar Beets.

The Ohio Agricultural Experiment Station has just mailed to the growers who received seed from the station last spring its announcement as to beet seeds. Franked shipping tags, sampling directions and other descriptive blanks will be mailed to them about October 15th; growers will refrain from sending beet samples until after that time. These franked tags will carry packages not exceeding four pounds in weight by mail, free. As heretofore, the chemical department of the Experiment Station will analyze free of charge the sugar beet samples grown from the seed it distributed, when these are accompanied by proper description of the sample of beets.

Persons who have other sugar beets than above stated may arrange for analysis of them by writing to the Experiment Station, Wooster, O., before sampling. The station declines to receive sugar beet samples by express unless charges are prepaid.

A Frightful Blunder.

Will often cause a horrible burn, scald, or bruise. Bucken's Arnica Salve, the best in the world, will kill the pain and promptly heal it. Cures old sores, fever sores, ulcers, boils, felonias, corns, all skin eruptions. Best in the world for stomach, liver, kidneys and bowels. Only 25 cents a box. Cure guaranteed. Sold by Z. T. Baily, druggist.

THE MINERS' DEMANDS.

Object to Loading Four Thousand Pounds for a Ton.

INDIANAPOLIS, Sept. 18.—W. B. Wilson, secretary-treasurer of the United Mine Workers of America, has prepared for publication the following list of the demands made by the miners in the anthracite fields, who went on strike yesterday:

First.—That the dockage system which now cuts from 3 to 12 per cent., and in some cases 25 per cent., off the earnings of the men shall be modified. The men are now docked unjustly, they claim, for certain impurities found in the coal mine.

Second.—That where coal is loaded by the car in the mines the field shall return to the original system of building a well-rounded heap of coal at the pit mouth or breaker, instead of requiring the miner to build from six to eighteen inches above the box of the mine car for a load.

Third.—That regular prices shall be established for different kinds of work, instead of forcing men to accept prices which the mine foreman may determine.

Fourth.—That general equality of prices shall obtain where veins, the method of work and the general conditions are similar.

Fifth.—That the mining laws of Pennsylvania shall be compiled with by both the miners and the operators, including the child-labor law of the state, which provides that no child under 12 years of age shall be employed in a mine.

Sixth.—That 2,240 pounds shall constitute a ton in measuring the miner's product, instead of 2,700 to 4,000 pounds, as is now the case. Miners are being compelled to take from 2,700 to 4,000 pounds for one ton's pay, and are even then being docked for any impurities in the coal, while the operator is selling only 2,000 to 2,240 pounds of this coal as a ton.

Seventh.—That the semi-monthly pay law of Pennsylvania shall be enforced.

Eighth.—That favoritism, shown to those men who deal more in company stores than others, shall be abolished.

Ninth.—That the company store system shall be abolished.

Tenth.—That the price of powder to miners shall be reduced to a fair market price, instead of \$2.75 a keg, now charged. The operator is paying 90 cents for this powder, which he is selling for \$2.75.

Eleventh.—That miners shall have the right to select their own doctors, instead of being forced to employ the company doctor and being assessed each month for medical service, whether or not it is used.

Twelfth.—That wages throughout the field shall be increased from 10 to 20 per cent.

This official list of the demands is the first which has been prepared at local headquarters. It is based upon the first convention held by the miners in the anthracite field this year. The minutes of the second convention have not yet reached national headquarters, but they simply reiterate the demands originally made. The men have never yet demanded that the operators shall recognize the United Mine Workers of America as a national miners' union.

BENEFIT FOR YINGLING.

The Erstwhile Boxer Getting a New Start in Life.

Fred Yingling, formerly of this city, well known in pugilistic circles in every part of the state, who has been a patient at the state hospital for several months past, was discharged from the institution on Monday, a well man, physically and mentally. Yingling is now arranging to give a benefit athletic exhibition in Bucher's opera house in the early part of next month. He says that Tom Jenkins, the champion catch-as-catch-can wrestler of the world, and Dan Bailiff, of Lima, one of the best known fighters of the state, will be his best cards. Yingling will box with Bailiff. Jenkins will undertake to throw any person coming before him three times in thirty minutes.

AN AGED RUNAWAY.

Mrs. Burke Found at Dalton and Returned to the Asylum.

Mrs. Burke, a state hospital patient whose home is in Kent, wandered away from the institution on Monday. At 11 o'clock last night the authorities received word that she was being held at the home of James Stinson, near Dalton. Employees went to that place and brought the woman home. Mr. Stinson said that he had found her walking along the road. Thinking she was ill he had taken her into his carriage, and upon arriving at his home had sent for Dr. Haney, of Dalton, who suspected at once that the woman was an escaped patient. She is about 70 years old.

J. W. Baughman, of Dalton, called on friends at this place one day last week.

Mrs. W. Boorman, of Canton, is visiting her sister, Mrs. Curt Bitman.

J. W. Baughman has commenced a term of school at Swan's schoolhouse, near Wilmot.

George Kay is on the sick list.

Mr. and Mrs. Charles Katy, of West Lebanon, visited Mr. and Mrs. Tom Baughman one day last week.

Lillie Breda, of Navarre, visited her parents at this place over Sunday.

William Penman, sr., and wife have returned home after a three months' visit with their friends in the "old country."

Mr. and Mrs. Alvers McFarren visited the latter's mother, Mrs. Lay Rodcker, near West Lebanon, last Sunday.

Grandma Poorman has gone to Beach City to spend a week with her sister.

NEARBY TOWN NEWS

NEWMAN, Sept. 19.—Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Walter Doubledee, a son.

Several of the Newman young people spent last Sunday at Turkeyfoot lake. Miss Hazel Shrock, who moved below Navarre last spring, visited her old acquaintances and schoolmates last week.

Mrs. Margaret Young started for Indiana last week for an indefinite visit with her sister.

Mrs. Francis Morganthal, of Cleveland, visited in our village part of last week.

Mrs. Thomas Kleckner returned to her Akron home last week, after a pleasant visit with her parents, Mr. and Mrs. John W. Wolf.

Howell Williams, with his daughter, Miss Mary Williams, of Canal Fulton, were Sunday visitors at the Jefferson Morgan residence.

John W. Myers, who has been ill for some time, is reported better.

Mrs. J. Damian, of Kansas, a sister of Mrs. John Prosser, arrived here with her two children last week, for an extended visit. The two sisters had not seen each other for nearly thirty years.

LOCAL HAPPENINGS.
Discovered this Week by Independent
Investigators.

Mrs. William Whistler is visiting relatives in Cleveland.

Mrs. L. E. Menuez has returned from a visit in Wilmot.

Frank Krisher, of 61 Guy street, is ill with typhoid fever.

Born, to Mr. and Mrs. Clark Metzger, east of the city, son.

A. L. Wilhelm and Leander Graber were Akron visitors on Sunday.

Joseph Hansen, clerk in the W. & L. freight office, is on the sick list.

John L. Reinoehl, of West Brookfield, has been granted a pension of \$10.

Silas Kerstetter left on Tuesday evening for Marion, where he will be employed.

Horatio Wales left on Sunday for New Haven, Conn., where he will enter Yale college.

Mrs. E. S. Wright, of Cleveland, is a guest at the McCue residence in East Main street.

William Snavely, timekeeper of the W. & L. E. railroad, was in the city Tuesday afternoon.

The West Side Milling Company expects to start their mill with a full force of men on Monday.

Miss Anna Baldinger, of Elyria, is the guest of her sister, Mrs. Wallace E. Snyder, in Third street.

Mr. and Mrs. Harvey Kilgore, of New York, are visiting relatives and friends in Massillon and vicinity.

William Grant left Saturday night for Wallaceburg, Canada, where he will be employed as a glassblower.

The marriage bands of Benedict Deck and Miss Regina Hammel were announced in St. Mary's church on Sunday morning.

Mrs. James Hervey Smith and the Misses Charlotte, Estelle and Eleanor Smith are visiting Mrs. William Smith, in South Mill street.

Miss Isabel Humberger and Miss Mary Helen Pease, of this city, are enrolled among the new students at the Buckingham school, Canton.

Mr. and Mrs. I. H. Sinclair, of Colordado Springs, Col., and Henry S. Clark, of Rochester, N. Y., are visiting at the home of their sister, Mrs. Peter Everhart.

Prof. Owen Crist, teacher of penmanship in Mt. Union college for the past fifteen years, died Sunday evening, after an illness of three weeks with typhoid fever.

Arvyn W. Fox, of 340 West Tremont street, will celebrate his eighty-fourth birthday on Saturday next, and will be pleased to meet all his friends on that occasion.

The new pulpit for St. Mary's church which is being made by a New York firm, is nearly completed and will soon be placed in position. It is composed of brass, onyx and bronze and will probably be the handsomest of its kind in the city. The pulpit is to cost \$1,000.

In a recent issue THE INDEPENDENT stated that Samuel Stockdale had moved to West Brookfield, to accept a position as mine foreman with the Howells Coal Company. Mr. Stockdale, by letter, says the statement was incorrect, as he is employed by the Pocock company as a miner.

"The News" is the name of Navarre's new paper, the first number of which was issued last Thursday, with A. C. Gorsic as publisher and editor. Navarre business men are proving liberal patrons, and the local field is well covered. THE INDEPENDENT wishes its new neighbor unbounded success.

A convention of District No. 25, Daughters of Rebekah, will be held in Canton on Friday, September 28. The following lodges compose the district: Massillon, Canton, Greenpoint, Alliance, Wooster and Frederickburg. Mrs. Margaret Merwin, past president of the Ohio state assembly, will be present.

The "howl" announced by Mrs. Major McKinley tent, Daughters of Veterans, and to which a number of ladies eligible to membership in the organization were invited, proved to be a delightful hay-wagon ride to and from Richville and two hours or more of pleasant entertainment at the home of Mr. and Mrs. John Hartzell.

The reconstruction of the north line of the street railway is progressing rapidly. Ray L. Markel, of this city, has charge of the workmen. Among those employed are many New Philadelphia rolling mill men, some of whom, during their season, are accustomed to making from \$4 to \$6 a day. The price paid on the railway is \$1.50.

Frank P. Eisenbri, who recently severed his connection with the Siebold dry goods establishment, will, on next Saturday become a member of the Bee Hive force. Mr. Eisenbri has had long experience in the dry goods business, having been employed in the Humbergers' store for twenty-one years previous to his entering the Siebold store, three years ago.

A dispatch from Akron says that James Wilburn, a well known canal boatman, has been arrested on a charge of shooting at members of the fire department during the recent riot. A number of men from the department identified him as the man who had ordered them to cease throwing water on the burning city building. When they refused to obey, they say, he shot several times at them with a large revolver.

Youngstown has a shelter for tramps, with accommodations for twenty-eight at one time. A wood yard is run in connection with the institution, and guests are expected to saw enough wood to pay for lodging and meals. The mayor has issued an order requesting citizens not to feed vagrants hereafter, but to direct

them to the wood yard. If this request is heeded, the officers are confident that they will effectually rid the city of tramps.

The Luther League of Faith Lutheran chapel reorganized for the winter at a meeting held in the church on Tuesday evening. Officers were elected as follows: James Waggoner, president; Arvine Albrecht, vice president; Mary Crawford, secretary; Per Lee Waggoner, treasurer. The executive committee will be as follows: The Rev. G. W. Lose, Mrs. John Gallatin, Miss Leila Bahney and Otto Albrecht. The league will meet every two weeks.

The funeral of J. F. Miller, who died on Monday morning, took place from his late residence, 105 Richville avenue, at 2 o'clock Wednesday afternoon, the Revs. F. H. Simpson and J. C. Ford officiating at the services. The attendance was large and the floral offerings profuse. The choir of the Christian church sang several selections. The following acted as pallbearers: James Jacoby, Jacob Spuhler, Emmet Stevens, Frank Willison, T. H. Seaman and N. Kandel. Interment was made in the Massillon cemetery.

The funeral of the late Sebastian Sonnhalter, who died on Friday, took place from St. Joseph's church at 9 o'clock on Monday morning, the Rev. J. F. Kuebler officiating. Both of the local branches of the C. M. B. A. as well as large numbers of friends, attended the services. The following pall-bearers, chosen from the C. M. B. A., officiated: Charles L. Halter, Frank A. Vogt, Joseph B. Schrader, Andrew Kegler, Jacob Schmader and Frank J. Hoch.

George Kratsch, who for more than a year past has been a member of the reportorial staff of THE INDEPENDENT, today severed his connection with the paper, and on Saturday will go to Ann Arbor, where he will enter the law school of the Michigan university. During the time he has been employed upon the paper, Mr. Kratsch has been an industrious, painstaking worker, showing a zealous interest in the welfare of the office, and THE INDEPENDENT deeply regrets the necessity for a severance of most pleasant relations.

Mr. and Mrs. Martin B. Schultz have returned from a week's visit at Cleveland and at Perry, Lake county. At the latter place they were the guests of Mr. and Mrs. Harvey S. Stoner, who were formerly residents of Massillon. Mr. Stoner having been connected at one time with the West Side Milling Company. They are now pleasantly situated on a first-class fruit farm, along the lake shore, between Painesville and Perry, and Mr. Stoner's health, which was poor during his residence in this city, is now first-class.

FLOATING DEBT, \$65,000.

City Clerk Seaman Makes His Annual Report to State Auditor.

The report which City Clerk Seaman could not make to the state auditor, owing to the failure of the council to make the semi-annual apportionment of the funds, on September 15, as required by law, was sent to Columbus Wednesday, and is as follows:

Amount of funded debt, \$15,760; rate of interest, 4% to 6 per cent.; date of maturity, September 10, 1904; purposes, sewers, gutters, curbs; provision for payment, tax levy; cash on hand to apply on payments, \$2,768.74.

Amount of unfunded debt, \$65,000; rate of interest, 6 per cent.; date of maturity, April 1, 1911; purposes, refunded engine house and library bonds; provision for payment, tax levy; cash on hand to apply on payment, \$4,500.

The above report shows that despite large improvements made, the city floating debt has decreased \$5,000 during the past year.

SMITH COMES HOME.

Milwaukee's Catcher is Back for the Winter.

Harry Smith, the Massillon man who won the reputation of being the best catcher in the American league, by his excellent catching with Milwaukee during the season just past, returned to his home in this city on Wednesday afternoon. Smith does not know whether or not he will be called upon, as report has it, to play several games with the Pittsburgh national league team this month. He will in all probability be at the receiving end on the latter team next season, as negotiations between Connie Mack, Smith's manager, and the Pittsburgh magnates are now on. Smith will spend the winter in this city. His return has revived some talk about the reorganization of a Massillon team for a few exhibition games before the snow flies.

CARY SLIPS AWAY.

What He Left Behind is Lovied Upon on Wednesday.

Mortimer C. Cary has mysteriously disappeared from his home on the Paul farm, north of the city. Several months ago Cary was bound over to court on charges preferred by relatives of Miss Bertha Mayes, aged 16 years, of East Greenville. He was admitted to \$500 bail, his bondsman being Attorney R. A. Pinn. Mr. Pinn stated today that the case was dismissed several months ago for want of prosecution. Leonard Hess, of this city, held mortgages for \$220 on Cary's property. An appraiser of what Cary left behind was made today, and the aggregate value is little more than \$100. Cary is charged with having disposed of a portion of the mortgaged property.

Good Health.

Pure blood means good health, impure blood, disease. Knox Stomach Tablets drive the impurities from the blood, make the liver active, and cure dyspepsia and all stomach disorders. Fifty doses, fifty cents.

FIXED THE PRICES.

Conference Between Miners and Operators.

DISTRICT MACHINE RATES.

W. H. Haskins and William Morgan, Representing the Miners, and E. F. Delahante and H. L. Leahy, for the Operators, Meet at the Mine and the Hotel Conrad.

A conference lasting nearly four hours was held at the Hotel Conrad between E. F. Delahante, of Cleveland, and H. L. Leahy, of this city, representing E. G. Krause & Company, operators of the only Massillon district mine in which machines are used, and W. H. Haskins, of Murray, state president of the United Mine Workers of America, and William Morgan, of East Greenville, state executive board member of the organization. With the exception of the price for cutting, which will be fixed on October 1, when the miners' officials will again visit the district, a complete scale of machine prices was agreed to. Before fixing the rate for cutting it will be necessary to give the men of the mine an opportunity to show the possibilities of the place. As the use of machines in this district has but recently been commenced, a machine rate had never been fixed for local mines, it was therefore necessary to formulate an entirely new set of prices, based upon those of the Hocking valley having, however, changes to meet the different conditions existing here.

Messrs. Haskins, Morgan, Delahante and Leahy met with the men of the mine, at the mine, on Tuesday, and discussed the situation from beginning to end. A committee of five, of which Mr. Gestamyer was chairman, represented the miners. Mr. Haskins left this morning for the southern part of the state. Mr. Delahante returned to Cleveland. Following is the scale adopted by men and company, and which bears the signatures of Messrs. Delahante, Leahy, Haskins and Morgan:

Loading and hand drilling, rooms, per ton, 44 cents.

Loading and hand drilling, entries, per ton, 54 cents.

Loading and hand drilling, break-throughs entries, per ton, 54 cents.

Loading and hand drilling, break-throughs in rooms, per ton, 51½ cents.

Room turning, cutter and loader, entry price.

Rule 1. All working places where old sticks to roof and must be taken down by hand same to be paid 5 cents extra per ton,

Rule 2. Each and every room seven yards or more in width must have two tracks therein.

Rule 3. Four inch bottom to be taken up by miners. All in excess of four inches to be paid for at the rate of 1 cent per ton per inch.

Rule 4. All narrow work driven under fourteen feet to be paid at the district pick scale price.

INCREASED EARNINGS.

The C. L. & W. Makes a Good Show ing for the Past Year.

The annual report of the C. L. & W. Railroad Company shows that the road has done a profitable business the past year, although there were heavy expenses for improvement. The gross earnings were \$2,092,573.67, operating expenses \$1,408,929.21, leaving net earnings of \$681,414.96. Deducting rentals and interest, the net income over all charges for the year is \$310,912.45. Compared with the previous year, the increase in earnings was \$470,592.50 or 29 per cent. There was an increase in operating expenses of 30 per cent. and an increase in net revenue of 66 per cent.

Population of McKeepsport.

Washington, Sept. 19.—The population of the city of McKeepsport, Pa., as officially announced is: In 1900, 34,227; in 1890, 20,741. These figures show for the city as a whole an increase in population of 13,486, or 65.02 per cent from 1890 to 1900.

THE PRISONER TESTIFIES IN HIS OWN BEHALF.

FRANKFORT, Ky., Sept. 19.—[By Associated Press]—The defense began introducing testimony today in the Howard case. Howard testified to having arrived at the capitol after the shooting occurred.

CLARA BARTON ILL.

TAKEN SICK JUST AFTER REACHING GALVESTON.

GALVESTON, Sept. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Clara Barton's illness has assumed a serious phase, and there are fears that she may not recover.

TODAY'S MARKETS

Latest Reports from the Centers of Trade.

The following tables show the fluctuations of stock, as reported by T. E. Drake's exchange:

NEW YORK.

Open—High—Low—Close

American Sugar.....117 117 115 116

American Tobacco...8954 90 875 875

Atchison (Pfd.).....6954 6954 685 685

C. & Q.1234 1234 1212 1212

Federal Steel.....38 38 32 32

Manhattan.....8856 8856 87 87

Missouri Pacific.....6054 6054 495 495

Louisville & Nashville.....7154 7154 705 705

Northern Pacific.....7054 7054 7054 7054

CHICAGO.

Open—High—Low—Close

Wheat.....75 75 70 70

Corn.....8054 8054 78 78

Oats.....3854 3854 3854 3854

Nov.3654 3654 3654 3654

Oats.....2154 2154 2154 2154

Oct.22 22 22 22

Pork.....11 95 11 95

Oct.7 10 7 10 7 07

Cattle prime, \$5.22 (\$5.85; hogs,

\$4.90) @ \$5.65.

CHICAGO, Sept. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Cattle prime, \$5.22 (\$5.85; hogs,

\$4.90) @ \$5.65.

TOLEDO, Sept. 19.—[By Associated Press]—Wheat \$14.

STRANGE KANSAS SECT.

Band of Religionists Who Claim Baptism by Fire.

ARE KNOWN AS "FIREBRANDS."

Quiet Farmers Near Abilene Greatly Stirred Over New Movement—Evangelists Driven Out by Violent Means—Some of the "River" Brethren Alarmed at Their Growth.

"Fire, fire, fire! Bless you, brother!" was a cry that startled the townspeople one afternoon a few months ago, says the Abilene (Kan.) correspondent of the Chicago Record, writing under the date of Sept. 7. A soberly dressed farmer, wearing the plain suit and long hair of the Quakerlike sect of river brethren, met another of the same appearance and this was their greeting. Afterward came other experiences when a young woman in river brother garb came to town and, going from store to store, declared in a despairing voice:

"Beware! Abilene will be destroyed in 90 days."

One day a young man, having had his abundant locks trimmed in a barber shop, arose from the chair and stepping to the middle of the floor announced to the crowd in waiting, "I feel called on to say that I have been baptized by fire and am saved." Then he put on his coat and went out.

These were but manifestations of a new movement that has caused the staid river brethren more uneasiness than anything that has occurred in all their religious life, even from the early part of the century, when they settled on the banks of the Susquehanna, in Pennsylvania, and began to worship in their own way without restraint. And, by the way, that was how they acquired their title, for they were "river" brethren, as distinguished from other members of their sect, Brethren of Christ, who lived among the hills.

This new form of religious zeal is the product of somewhat sensational preaching by leaders of the so called Fire Baptized association, or, as they are familiarly known, the "Firebrands," and it is the first schism that has occurred in the river brethren denomination. It has worried the elders. Said one grave faced brother, shaking his abundant beard and locks, "We hardly know what to make of it, but we abide in faith and think it will come out all right."

The "Firebrands" began with the coming to central Kansas of an evangelist, B. H. Irwin, from Iowa, two years ago. He was taken in by the river brethren, and they accepted his doctrines, which were of the utmost perfection through faith. Finally he undertook to change their form of dress, and they objected. Then he started meetings of his own and preached the fire doctrine. He held that the fire of inspiration came to the believers, and his meetings abounded in trances, screaming and other exhibitions of the "power." Long after midnight, night after night, the little band prayed and testified, all the time growing in numbers. Finally Irwin advised all the members to sell their hogs, as they were unclean beasts, and he was obeyed. A score of farmers took their swine to market at a great loss. He also attempted to cure by laying on of hands and found some patients who thought they were helped. One man declared he was cured of a sort of palsy, but he was as bad as ever the next day. One farmer "believed" and was pronounced cured of consumption, but he died in a few months.

Irwin returned last fall with a big tent and two assistant preachers and opened meetings with greater zeal than before. The excitement drew people from a score of miles distant, and on Sunday thousands gathered. The service consisted of sermons, shouting and exhibitions of the "power." Communists jumped up and down for a half hour at a time, screaming praises to God. Some went into trances. These Irwin allowed none to touch. In his address he abused the river brethren, their form of dress and customs, pointing them out in the congregation and calling them by name. Never in the history of this county has there been so strange and wild preaching as that, and the people wondered how it would end if the excitement continued to grow. They speedily found out.

A party of young farmers, whose parents, friends and sweethearts had been maligned by Irwin and his associates, surrounded the tent one moonlight night. Suddenly they cut the ropes and rushed for the preachers. They caught two of them, but Irwin, amid the confusion, darkness and fright of the congregation, escaped. The captives were taken to a stock tank near by. The windmill, driven by the prairie breeze, had filled it with clear, cold water.

"In with 'em, boys!" cried a stalwart youth.

"One, two, three!" Splash, splash!

The evangelists were ducked three times and then allowed to go. Irwin had already secured a horse and was far away. The others followed, and no more camp meetings were held in that town. Irwin went to Colorado, and no more has been heard of him. The others went to Pennsylvania and attacked in a series of addresses the river brethren near Chambersburg, Pa., until they were driven out of that section. One youth, Harry Solonberger, went to Philadelphia and started an orphanage where his healing was to be by faith and laying on of hands alone. One or two children died, and he was arrested. A girl, Martha Zook, entered the home of an uncle in Illinois, also a healer of this faith, and died of diphtheria in spite of the brethren's prayers.

Two weeks ago another company of

evangelists came back to this county and began a series of meetings in the old place. Their preaching waxed louder and louder, and one night a number of young men gathered with eggs and prepared for an attack. They were arrested and brought here to jail, but released later. Then others in the neighborhood were aroused, and they served notice on the "Firebrands" to quit, and they did. It is a peculiarity of the sect that its members believe that they are incapable of any sin, and hence are absolutely removed from all temptations of the world. Many wear Scripture texts on their hatsbands, and they make pretense of following the established rules of the old river brethren sect as to dress.

One of the notable converts is Mrs. Annie Breckinridge, a wealthy woman, who has given of her property and strength to the cause. She believes in the new faith implicitly and claims that she has been cured of consumption by means of faith and laying on of hands. She is prosperous as a farmer and gives liberally to spreading the new gospel.

Some of the river brethren are alarmed at the growth of the "Firebrands," as they think the more sensational doctrine will win the young people and will weaken the church. They look on the radical element with much disfavor and have formally renounced all connection therewith as a matter of church policy.

The persecution, however, does not dishearten the local enthusiasts, and they hold their meetings in private residences—the comfortable river brethren houses, built when the adherents were firm in the old faith—and will doubtless continue to do so. Their outdoor meetings are sometimes held on the streets, and on Saturday afternoons on the street in this city a little group of praying and singing men and women attempts to hold the attention of the busy farmers who are on shopping expeditions. They get small audiences, however, but are not discouraged and keep up their efforts regardless of the unfavorable surroundings.

FREE FRUIT FOR THE POOR.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale's Plan to Save the Big Apple Crop.

Dr. Edward Everett Hale of Boston has become interested in the great New England apple crop, and he is planning a method by which the poor people will profit by it, says the New York Evening Sun. Four years ago, when there was a similar abundance, 50,000 poor persons were benefited by the distribution, and it is hoped to reach even more this time. All over the New England states word has been sent out to the farmers for their surplus fruit, and it is beginning to come in. All are helping.

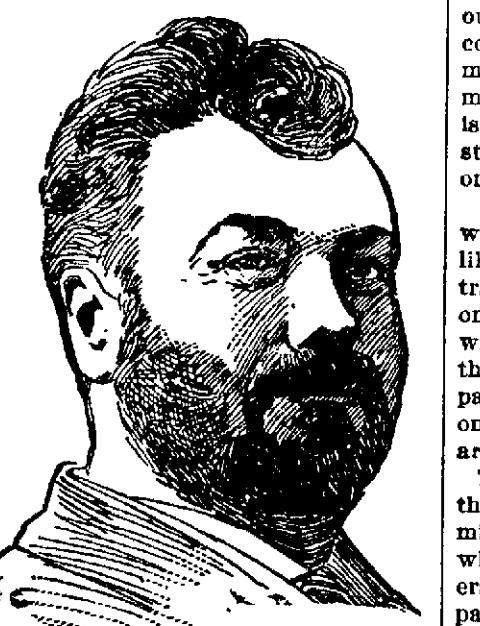
Already offers of fruit have been received. The first came from the Rev. A. N. Sowers of Franconia, N. H. L. E. Ware of Norfolk also wishes to send apples to the Little Wanderers' home through the "farmers' fruit offering." Dr. Hale has received assurances from the managers of the Boston and Maine, the Boston and Albany and the New York, New Haven and Hartford railroads that they will bring all the apples to Boston free of charge.

MAMMOTH ROOF GARDEN.

Oscar Hammerstein Plans to Use the Tops of His Two Theaters.

With the closing of the Casino and Venetian roof garden the other night the season of midair entertainment practically ended in New York. Both George W. Lederer and Oscar Hammerstein said that their business during the past season had been satisfactory.

Next summer Mr. Hammerstein will open a gigantic roof garden which will



OSCAR HAMMERSTEIN.

cover the tops of the Victoria and new Republic theaters, making a mammoth aerial theater 100 feet wide and 200 feet long, with a seating capacity of 3,500, says the New York Journal. The entire roof will be inclosed, and it is the plan of Mr. Hammerstein to fit the roof garden with both a stage and a circus amphitheater. George W. Lederer also plans to alter the roof of the Casino theater, inclosing it with a device invented by an Englishman, so that in good weather the covering can be removed.

New Method of Pushing British Trade.

The pressure of trade competition during the last decade has prompted Great Britain to utilize an extraordinary method with impressing foreign traders with her superiority as a great trading and manufacturing nation, according to a report to the state department at Washington from United States Consul Marshal Halstead, at Birmingham, England. The newscheme is to scatter broadcast over the commercial world British experts in matters of trade to lecture on British manufactures in every important center on the globe. Great faith, it is said, is felt in this method of pushing British trade to the fore and ahead of all her competitors.

GRIEVANCES OF MINERS.

Conditions Which Have Agitated Workers In Coal Mines.

OFFICIAL STATEMENT OF UNION.

Chief of All the Grievances Is the High Price of Powder—Next in Importance Is the Question of Dockage—The Operators' Side of the Case.

A special dispatch from Wilkesbarre, Pa., to the New York Evening Post says:

The union coal miners of the anthracite region are determined to make a hard fight to abate the grievances they have labored under for years and to get better wages and conditions. They claim now that with the high price of powder, the dockage and the weigh systems and other restrictions and impositions they are unable, even by steady work, to make a comfortable living.

Their grievances are many. A few years ago the chief one would have been the company store, but now that of the coal region is gradually disappearing. None of the big companies conducts them and only a few of the small companies, while the number of individual operators who insist upon the miners buying all supplies from the company is decreasing. Still these stores exist in the less populous districts, and this existence is embodied in the union's official statement of grievances. The system is one which wrings all the wages from the mine worker. The company store is owned by the mine owner and sells everything. The employees of such a mine owner get all their supplies from this store.

The mine owner will tell inquirers that trading at the store is not compulsory. This is true. He may go to any store, but he does not. There are two reasons for this, the first that he would lose his place in the mine if he did; the second, that he has not the money. The company store patron lives on a system of everlasting credit, and it is rarely that he sees a dollar of his own in money. The store allows all the credit desired and at the end of a month deducts the bill from the employee's wages. He may have doctors' bills or other bills more pressing, but his house rent and his store bill come out of his wages first. The system is deplorable. The miner is led into buying more than he needs by the easy practice of ordering and getting. Frequently at the end of a month he owes money to the company, and there have been numerous instances where men have been in debt for store bills for years, so hopelessly in debt that they could not move away from the colliery or the region.

Then the company store prices are exorbitant, on staple articles—sugar, lard, flour, salt, etc.—from 1 to 3 cents above other retail dealers; for shoes, clothing, bedding, etc., from 20 to 40 per cent higher, and on fancy articles not infrequently 60 to 100 per cent higher. The company stores are profitable, but their grip upon the miners was too hard to be endured, and most of them have been discontinued. The last of those belonging to big companies are the seven Simpson & Watkins stores, between Wilkesbarre and Scranton, which will be closed in January.

The company doctor is another grievance which still exists in some districts. He charges each workman 25 cents a month—taken out of the miners' pay by the company—and answers calls when he likes. If the cases are serious, off they go to the hospital. As company doctors are usually young men fresh from college and as the miner pays whether sick or well, there is objection to him. Like the company store, he is not as numerous as he once was.

The company butcher is on a par with the doctor. He charges what he likes, delivers his meat when he likes, traveling around his district in a wagon, and often serving what he likes, whether families want it or not, and the money is stopped out of the miners' pay. The company butcher exists now only in the remote districts, but there are still many of them.

The greatest of all the grievances is the high price of powder, which the miners have to buy from the companies which employ them. It costs the operators 90 cents a keg, and in most parts of the anthracite region they sell it for \$2.75 a keg, at some places for \$2.50 and in a small district for \$1.50.

The miners have made numerous efforts to get a reduction in price or the privilege of buying where they pleased, but they have failed both at conferences and by strikes. Companies have made other concessions, but they have tenaciously maintained the price of powder.

The operators admit that they sell the powder for much more than it costs them and explain it by saying that more than ten years ago the employers and their men agreed upon certain scales of wages to be paid in each vein, the miners' wage scale containing an understanding that powder was to be purchased from the company at \$2.75 a keg. At that time the price meant a small profit. This scale has remained in force ever since. The selling price of coal in the meantime has varied from that current in 1893 to the unprofitable figures of 1895. The cost of mining has largely increased through the exhaustion of the upper veins and the expense of opening, hoisting and pumping from deep veins, as well as the greater cost of machinery suitable for their ventilation, heavier props, waste in larger pillars and numerous other causes. Then, too, royalties on coal have increased, and even more costly competition has compelled the operators to erect large and expensive

plants to prepare coal which, in former years, was shipped to market mixed with the other coal. The operators say that, owing to these higher costs, it would have been manifestly impossible for the operators to have continued a wage scale made in more prosperous times had it not happened that the purchase price of powder gradually declined, thus giving an increased margin of profit, which has been almost enough to balance the higher costs of mining, while paying labor the same rate. The operators say they are willing to lower the price of powder, but if they do so they must, in order to maintain their margin of profit, lower the wages. The union has demanded the reduction of powder to \$1.50 a keg, and an increase of 20 per cent in the wages.

The dockage grievance is next to the powder question in importance. The men claim that they are docked from 3 and 4 to 12 per cent on every car and that the dockage has reached as high as 25 per cent in some cases. The companies have docking bosses at the head of the shafts, and they mark on the car the amount of dockage which they consider deserved by the appearance of dirt and slate in the coal. The companies also require the cars to have a certain amount of topnage, usually six inches, above the run of a car when it reaches the breaker. This means a topnage of 10 or 12 inches when it leaves the breast in order to allow for the coal settling and for some being shaken off the car. This, the miners say, materially increases the amount which would be a fair carful. The remedy is not clear, so complicated are the conditions, but the best solution yet found is a rule requiring moderate toppling and the presence of a miners' docking boss as well as a company's docking boss at the head of the shaft, the two to agree on the amount of dockage on each car, and the man acting for the miners to be paid by them.

The men complain that in the districts where coal is paid for by weight and not by the carload the operators take the liberty of fixing the number of pounds to constitute a ton. This sometimes reaches as high as 3,360 pounds per ton. The operators explain this by saying that the price paid is based on the ton of prepared coal after it has gone through the breaker and that sometimes it takes 3,360 pounds of rough mined coal to make a ton of 2,240 pounds after it is cleaned. The men claim that a legal ton is 2,240 pounds, and that is all that should be required. They say that the rate per legal ton, which is about 42 cents, when compared with the rate paid for bituminous coal, which is 60 cents and upward, shows the injustice of the price paid for anthracite, which sells for so much more than soft coal.

Another grievance is the complaint of the men that where certain prices were formerly paid for certain kinds of work today the miner is forced to accept prices offered by the mine foremen, regardless of former prices, this resulting in various prices being paid to different men for the same kind of work. The operators declare that various prices are paid for various kinds of work because conditions, size of veins, nature of work, etc., vary, but they deny different prices are paid to different men. A widespread grievance is that various companies have cars of different sizes and that sometimes in adjoining collieries, where the same veins are worked, the cars are as much as 25 per cent larger in one colliery than another, and yet the price paid per car is the same, and this grievance the operators have not answered.

The men also complain that those employed in and around the breakers are docked for any time the breaker loses through accident to machinery and lack of coal and that while they are docked they are compelled to remain at their post of duty. The operators reply that they are docked only for time over 20 minutes. The men say, too, that where a miner has shown his ability, by extra hard work and skill, to earn a fair wage the operators have made a practice of cutting down the prices paid such men and destroying their incentive to do good work. The operators meet this with a general denial.

Then there is the prevailing complaint that the operators have refused to comply with the semi-monthly pay bill, passed several years ago by the legislature, which compels all operators to pay every two weeks. The mine owners make the excuse that they have never been asked to pay this, and if asked they would do so. On the other hand, the remedy has always been in the hands of the miners, for any appeal to court would have resulted in an order enforcing fortnightly payments.

Finally the miners complain of favoritism to certain miners on the part of foremen, which enables them to make big wages, and the companies say that this is absurd and that any foreman found guilty of favoritism will be immediately discharged.

Autumn Novelties.

Wide, folded belts of satin or panne velvet are still fashionable and are on many of the gowns now being designed for the autumn, says Harper's Bazaar. They are not easy to make and require to be carefully fitted. The only time when they are possible for a short waisted person is when they are worn under a bolero jacket. A smart gown in light blue cloth that has just been made (fortunately for a long waisted, slender woman) has one of these belts in black satin that is nearly a quarter of a yard wide. Small watch charms or bracelet charms are now quite a fad with smartly gowned women, quite a cluster of them being seen on bracelets or watch chains. Some of these charms are of stones, like topazes and amethysts, and there are many set in heart shape or points, with a thread of gold around them or with what looks like a shank of closely set brilliants.

A SCIENTIFIC DISCOVERY.

Dr. Augustus Ruggles, Treasurer of the Greater New York Medical Association, says: There is just one scientific compound known as Diamond Detergents, which can be relied upon to cure dyspepsia and constipation so they will stay cured. Possibly the only advertised dyspepsia remedy ever endorsed by prominent physicians.

DIAMOND TABLETS
DESTROY DYSPEPSIA

They promptly digest every particle of food taken to the stomach, and are positively guaranteed to cure the worst forms of **Dyspepsia, Indigestion, Heartburn, Sour Stomach, and Constipation** in perfect natural action in two weeks or money refunded, by all druggists. 25 and 60c. **DIAMOND DRUG CO., 82-86 W. 18th St., N.Y.**

PENNY HEADACHE CURE.

A truly wonderful discovery containing none of the dangerous drugs found in ALL OTHER headache remedies.

One Tablespoonful headache in just One Minute, for only One Cent—GUARANTEED.

Ask your Druggist for **Strong's Penny Headache Tablets.**

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Have You Money?

We have figures to show that you can

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Lots from \$150 to \$600.

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Fall Style Shirts in endless variety.

Swell Fancy Shirts with cuffs attached \$1.00.

Swell Fancy Shirts, jacket

FINE HUNTING IN MAINE

Plenty of Moose and Deer For the Sportsmen.

FLOCKS OF WILD PIGEONS SEEN.

Workings of the September Law Will Be Closely Watched — Few Snipe and Plover Are Being Bugged — Lots of Partridge and Woodcock—Duck Season Opens.

The Maine hunting season opened the other day, for while no big game, such as deer and moose, can be taken from the state, it is legal for all persons holding licenses to kill one deer during this month for consumption in camp, says the Bangor correspondent of the Boston Herald.

This will be the second year of the September law, as it is called, and its workings will be watched with the closest interest. If it proves the same success that it did last year, it will no doubt regain a part of the game laws for another two years at least. On the other hand, if it should fail to work successfully, it will probably be repealed by the next legislature.

The arguments against the law are that it increases the danger of great forest fires, which destroy many acres of valuable timber, and also adds greatly to the slaughter of deer. On the other hand, it is claimed that no more deer are killed under the law than would be if no such law existed. Further, the state realizes something from the killing of the deer in September under the present law, whereas under the former conditions it got nothing.

The September law applies only to the counties of Oxford, Franklin, Somerset, Piscataquis, Penobscot, Aroostook, Washington and Hancock. The license fee is \$6 for nonresidents and \$4 for residents. Nonresidents must be in charge of a competent guide if they are camping in the woods. If they are stopping at a licensed hotel or sporting camp or camp in charge of a registered guide, they are not obliged to be in charge of a guide. This section of the law in regard to registered guides also applies to nonresidents during October.

Last September about 3,000 licenses to kill deer in September were issued, and the returns received from the holders of them by the fish and game commissioners show that not more than one deer was killed for each five licenses issued. In return the state received a very large sum of money for use in the work of protecting the game. There were no serious forest fires, and the few fires that did occur could not be traced to the hunters.

The partridge and woodcock hunting will begin on Sept. 15. Reports from all sections say that the partridge are much more plentiful than for several years past, especially in Washington county. This undoubtedly is due to the new law for the protection of these birds, which prevents their sale and also transportation from the state. It also prohibits the killing of more than 15 birds in one day. This has stopped the market hunters.

The snipe and plover season is now well on. But few of these birds are being bagged, as there seems to be a scarcity of them. Hunters say, however, that the present month will see a betterment in the snipe shooting.

The open time for shooting wood duck, black duck, teal and gray duck opened a few days ago, and soon these birds will be shot in large numbers along the Washington county shores, which is a favorite feeding ground.

A report comes from the northern section of Piscataquis county to the effect that several large flocks of wild pigeons are summering in that section. A favorite feeding ground is near Katahdin Iron works, near Chairback mountain. There have been few of these birds in Maine in the past 30 years, and it is hoped that the report is true. Many Bangor men can remember when there was always good pigeon shooting in the section of Holden, from Stembow mountain across to Hungry meadow and Eddington pond. The hunters of the present day would be pleased to see a return of those conditions, for it is not only good sport to hunt the birds, but they are fine eating.

All reports received from the big game regions show that there are deer and moose sufficient for all hunters who come to the state this fall. The indications are that there will be more sportsmen than ever before. This is certainly true of the Washington county region, for the Washington County railroad, which is opening up that great game region, has made great efforts to interest hunters in the country. The interest that was taken in the Washington county exhibit at last spring's sportsman's show in Boston shows that this county is attracting much attention. There are more moose in the county than ever before, and deer are fully as numerous as heretofore.

From the Bangor and Aroostook section there comes but one report—lots of game and easy to be had. The moose appear to be increasing in the state, but there are few bulls with big heads.

Berlin Street Railway Employees.
By the new schedule the drivers and conductors of the Berlin street railroads will receive \$21 a month at first, says the Chicago Inter Ocean. After two years they will get \$24, after 15 years \$29 and after 20 years \$30.

Part of the Job.

An American bugler was the first to scale the walls of Peking, which demonstrates, says the Denver Republican, that any kind of scale work is easy for United States musicians.

FARM, ORCHARD AND GARDEN.

BY J. S. TRIGG.

Copyright, 1900, by J. S. Trigg, Rockford, Ia.

Correspondence Solicited.

There is always a fresh sucker to start a new threshing machine and a new newspaper.

Three per cent milk, formaldehyde and ignorant mothers support the city undertakers during the dog days.

The black Percheron seems to be coming more and more into favor as the standard heavy horse of the west.

The automobile seems more likely to displace the horse as a hauler of heavy freight in the cities than it is to crowd the high steamer from the boulevards.

In most of the central and western states the month of July brought about eight inches of water, which proved the salvation of the great corn crop of the country.

The average yield per acre of English wheat for the past ten years has been 80.16 bushels. No other country unless it is a part of the Pacific coast can match this yield.

It takes 3,000,000 cases of canned salmon each year to supply the demand for this fish. The supply comes almost wholly from the rivers on the Pacific coast of North America.

As fine peaches as we ever saw, whether from Michigan or California, were raised last year in southern Minnesota on a small tree which the owner wintered in a tub in the cellar.

The paying life of the apple tree in Kansas is only about 15 years. The best apples always grow on the young trees. This is owing to the fact that the trees are thrifty and do not overbear.

The young bull is seldom vicious. In fact, we do not recall a single case where a bull under 2 years of age proved treacherous. After they become 2 years old they must be watched.

The Illinois quarantine cattle regulations, which have been such an annoyance to cattle shippers since put into operation, have been rescinded by the proclamation of the governor.

A farmer never gets more nearly disgusted with farm life than when he finds some evening that his hired man has gone off to the circus and left the old man with 20 instead of 10 cows to milk.

At the Kansas experiment station a cow which required an area of 3.63 acres to pasture her for 171 days was better kept on the alfalfa product of 73 acres for the same length of time, the alfalfa being cut and fed to her.

A single rainfall in July in a dairy district in Minnesota increased the milk receipts of one creamery 2,000 pounds per day, which gave the patrons of that creamery a gain of \$365 per month at the prices being paid for their milk.

The coach horse crosses on native mares have not as a general thing been satisfactory. The coach horse, being himself the product of a cross, seems to lack in the quality of prepotency, and his progeny is too often of the mongrel type.

Safe as the farmer's life is conceded to be, he still has to run the risk of being kicked by a horse, gored by a bull, struck by lightning, falling from a stack of haymow, killed in a runaway or sun struck, and a wise man will carry an accident policy.

Nearly every community has one or more men within its borders who are too poor to pay their honest debts and too all round no 'count to support their families who can always raise money enough to take in every circus and show which comes along.

If the rival creamery in your neighborhood is paying more for milk than the one you patronize, find out whether an honest test is given its patrons before you quit and patronize it. There is lots of skullduggery possible connected with this cream test business.

A railway magnate died the other day and left an estate of \$50,000,000. When he was a 15-year-old boy, he worked in a store for \$7 per month and board and clothing and at the end of the year had every cent of his wages saved up. How many boys would do this today?

The Gypsy Girl, one of the Russian apples, is probably the most beautifully colored apples in existence. It looks just as though it were made of the finest white wax and is tinted with a rose pink and cream blending of color which is very attractive indeed. The apple itself is not of high quality.

Every farmer should protect the quail which may nest on his farm. Turn every man down who wants to shoot them. Then take a little trouble to provide the little birds with food and shelter in the hard winter weather. The quail is a feeder on weed seeds and insects and as such deserves protection at the hands of the man whom he benefits.

LABORERS' VISIT TO PARIS.

How Some Were Helped to the Exposition.

Dr. William H. Tolman, secretary of the League For Social Service, who lately returned from Paris, expresses himself as follows, says the New York Post, regarding the laboring man at the exposition:

"Through the wisdom of the board of managers of the coal mines of Anzin, of which company M. Cashmir-Perier is an influential member, 6,000 of the miners will be brought to Paris in groups of 500 each to spend a day at the exposition. The visit will be made on a day that is most convenient for them, and in every way the trip will be so arranged as to result in the greatest benefit to the men. I suggested to M. Perier that after all the men had made the trip he should hold a 'get together' meeting, when selected miners in five minute talks should tell what they had seen of greatest interest in the exposition. He also promised photographs of the party as they were leaving Anzin and on their arrival in Paris.

"At the large dye works of Sir Robert Fullar in Perth there are various movements for improving the condition of the employees. Early in the summer Sir Robert announced that he would give any of his workmen who wished to spend his holiday at the exposition \$40 toward the expense of the trip. Nearly 60 of the men are availably themselves of that offer. Each of them has been requested to make a memorandum of anything of interest in the exposition. These visits cannot fail to be of the greatest value to the workman because by bringing him in touch with new ideas he cannot fail to absorb some that will make him a more skilled laborer. The employer gains, for he is constantly on the lookout for an opportunity to advance any one of his force who shows that he can respond to an increasing demand on his skill and intelligence. Sir Robert has been one of the most prominent promoters of l'Ecole Internationale, which is filling such a large place in the exposition."

A REMARKABLE CASE.

Patient in Paris Hospital With Marks Like Christ's Wounds.

An extraordinary case of religious mania is reported from Paris, says a London dispatch to the New York Sun. The members of the hypnotic congress which is now being held there have paid a visit by special invitation to the Salpêtrière, the hospital for nervous diseases made famous by the investigations carried out at it by Dr. Charcot.

There is one most extraordinary case among the patients at present in the hospital. The patient is a woman of about 40, suffering from religious mania. She entertains the belief that she is crucified, and this delusion has occasioned a contraction of the muscles of the feet of such a nature that she can only walk on tiptoe.

By recourse to suggestion the muscular contraction can be temporarily cured, and for a few hours she recovers the normal use of her feet.

The patient, however, is subject occasionally to still more extraordinary manifestations. Instances are tolerably frequent in the "Lives of the Saints" of alleged cases of stigmata, or supernatural marks on the body in imitation of the wounds of Christ. These stigmata have been observed beyond all question on the woman at the Salpêtrière. Their appearance on her body coincides with the return of the most solemn religious anniversaries. The stigmata are so visible that it has been possible to photograph them. The doctors of the Salpêtrière, in order to assure themselves that these manifestations were not the result of trickery, contrived a sort of shield having a glass front and metal sides and capable of being hermetically attached to the body by means of india rubber fixings. These shades were placed in a position a considerable time before the dates at which the stigmata are wont to appear. When they were affixed, there were no marks whatever on the patient's body, but at the expected period the stigmata were visible, as usual, through the glass.

NEW HEALTH FAD.

Air or Sun Baths Recommended In Place of Sea Bathing.

Women who do not look lovely in a wet bathing suit will eagerly adopt a notion which is being advocated by a society of hygienists in London, says Harper's Bazaar. This is that, generally speaking, a sun or air bath is much better for health than an ocean dip. "The truth is," says an English doctor, "the popular idea of sea bathing is absurd. It is so far from being everybody's tonic that in many cases it is a menace to life. The 'dip' that even frail women heroically force themselves to take, believing it is the right thing to do, is too severe a shock to nerves and systems unaccustomed to sudden or violent exertions."

In place of sea bathing the London hygienists recommend air or sun baths taken lying on the beach in the lightest possible attire compatible with the proprieties. It is a fact established in medical science that mere exposure of the body to the air produces physical changes that go far toward counteracting the degenerating effects of civilized life. The course recommended, therefore, by this latest health fad is to lie at ease on the sand, bathed in sunshine and fresh air, and afterward have a thorough rubbing down, which process further invigorates a worn body. Happy for those who are poor in purse as in health, this fresh air cure may be taken without the expense of traveling to summer resorts.

When a young couple got married 40 or 50 years ago, they did not expect to commence life where their parents left off, with a good house, good furniture, buggy to ride in and silverware on the table. They commenced at the bottom and for many years endured bravely all the privations of pioneer life. It is a matter of regret that so many of our young people today are not willing to thus commence life and think they must have all the accessories of good living to start with. This is why so many young men hesitate about marrying and why so many nice old maidens can be found in almost every community.

Invasive Foreign Soil.

American soda fountains have begun to be used in English drug stores.

TWELFTH ANNUAL Pittsburgh Exposition.

OPENS SEPTEMBER 5, CLOSES OCTOBER 20.

MUSIC BY THE WORLD'S GREATEST BANDS.

THE FAMOUS BANDA ROSSA, ITALY'S GREATEST MUSICAL ORGANIZATION.

Sept. 5th to 15th.

EMIL PAUR, WITH THE NEW YORK METROPOLITAN OPERA HOUSE ORCHESTRA.

Sept. 17th to 22d.

SOUSA AND HIS BAND,

Sept. 24th to 29th and Oct. 15th to 20th.

DAMROSCH'S NEW YORK SYMPHONY ORCHESTRA,

WALTER DAMROSCH, Conductor. 50 pieces. Oct. 1st to 13th.

NEW ATTRACTIONS.

THE MEXICAN VILLAGE.

PHILADELPHIA COMMERCIAL MUSEUM, Special Exhibit of the Products of the entire World.

A DAY IN THE ALPS.

THE CRYSTAL MAZE.

ADMISSION, 25 CENTS. One Fare for the Round Trip on all Railroads.

Dr. H. Lester Kutchin

EX-U. S. EXAMINING SURGEON.

Late of Chicago, Greatest Living Specialist for the Treatment and Cure of all Long-Standing and Difficult Chronic Diseases and Diseases of the Blood and Nervous System. Consulting Surgeon at Maplewood Sanitarium.

Will, by special request, meet his many patients in this country every month for the next year, and examine all afflicted free. Ohio office, Columbus, O.

Dr. Kutchin will receive in his County every month the names and addresses of all patients the trouble and expense of visiting the doctor. And he is the only physician in the County who carries his own Diagrams to illustrate to all afflicted the cause and nature of their diseases. He promptly gives his services free of charge and secures the latest and most up-to-date information on all chronic diseases as the regular family physician is not prepared to treat.

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Dr. Kutchin will receive in his County every month

Over 100 Premiums Free!!

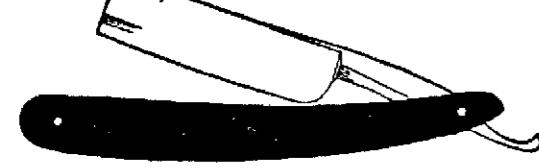
WITH

MCLAUGHLIN'S XXXX COFFEE

Complete premium list and instructions in every package. McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee is worth 5 cents per pound more than any other packaged coffee and costs no more. It is always uniform. Try this Coffee and you will never use any other. McLaughlin's XXXX Coffee sold only in 1 lb. sealed packages.

W. F. MCLAUGHLIN & CO., Chicago, Ill.

No. 1. RAZOR.



This razor we know from the most practical experience to be the best. Read the following:

"This is to certify that I have used the two razors offered by McLaughlin & Co as premiums, and shave my best customers with them, and I guarantee them to be first-class razors and far superior to the razors given as premiums by other package coffee houses."

— ETTLESON,
Barber, Sherman House, Chicago.

Attested to by I. NEWMAN VAN PELL,
Notary Public for Cook County,
Dec. 12, 1899. State of Illinois.

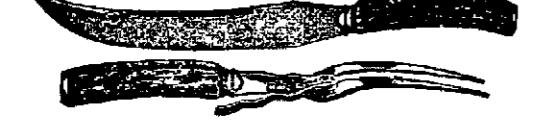
A razor sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 50 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 2. BUTCHER'S KNIFE.



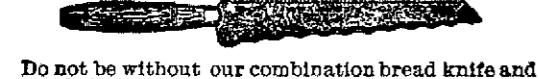
Very useful for kitchen use. Blade of the best quality steel, rosewood handle. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 20 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 3. CARVING SET.



Knife and fork, genuine stag handles; length of blade eight inches, made of crucible steel. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 20 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 4. BREAD KNIFE.



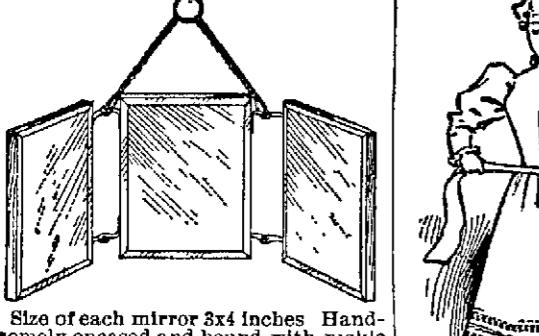
Do not be without our combination bread knife and butter knife. Suitable for slicing bread, cutting meat and ham. The back can be used for sawing the bone. Blade 12 inches long, made of crucible steel. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 14 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 5. Child's Knife and Fork Set.



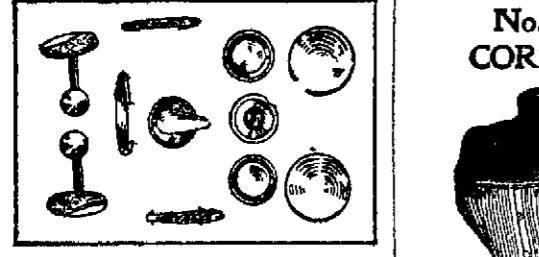
Three handsome pieces of artistic workmanship. Handles are heavily embossed, perfect in every respect, and packed in fancy lined box. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 28. TRIPPLICATE MIRROR.



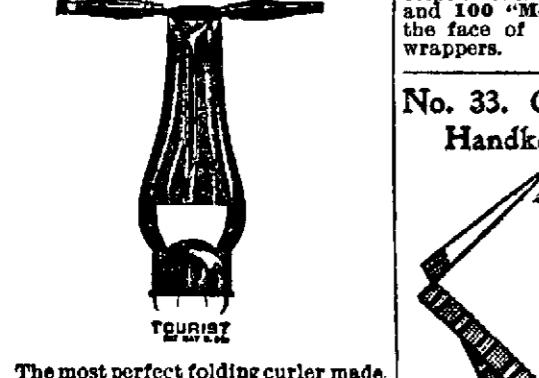
Size of each mirror 5x6 inches. Handsomely encased and bound with nickel covers; length when opened is 11 inches; useful and ornamental at the same time. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 29. Dewey Combination Set.



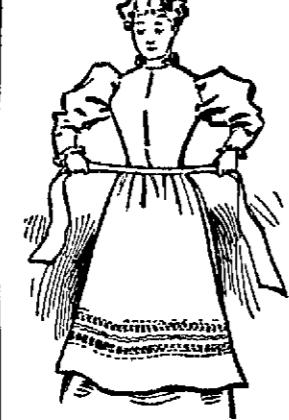
For both ladies and gentlemen; consisting of a pair of handsomely chased and engraved, new style, link cuff buttons; three engraved beauty pins for shirt waists; one set of four collar buttons; one pair of onyx and top buttons for the front; one pair for the back; and two lever buttons for the sleeves; also pair of plain cuff buttons for round cuffs. Warranted for one year. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 30. Tourists' Folding Curling Irons.



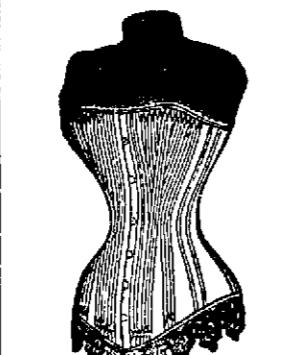
The most perfect folding curler made. The joints are fitted with springs which securely hold the handles in various positions; simple, durable and perfect in operation. Nickel plated, antique oak handles, especially adapted for heating over lamps, gas, etc. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 20 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 31. LADY'S APRON.



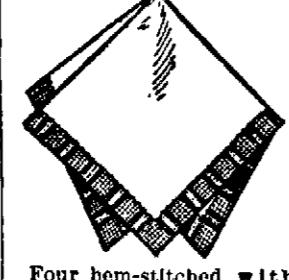
Made of fine quality of white lawn with wide strings; size 30x36 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 32. CORSETS.



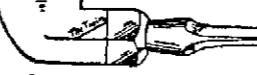
Extra fine, long jean corset made of the very best material and modeled after the very latest patterns. Colors—white, grey and black. Sizes, 18 to 36 inches. Please send us your size and be sure to mention size and color. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 100 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 33. Gentlemen's Handkerchiefs.



Four hem-stitched with colored borders. Size 18x14. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 20 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 34. PIPE.



Genuine French briar, large size bulldog shape, with vulcanite push stem. This stem has a double draft which divides the smoke and cool it cannot possibly burn the tongue. Gent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 80 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 35. Ladies' Handkerchiefs.



The latest Parisian and Oliver brooch set with a very pretty colored center stone surrounded by Parisian diamonds, very handsome and brilliant. Made of the very best quality of rolled plate. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 18 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 36. Lady's Brooch.



Height 6 inches; finely finished in French satin gold plating; has a fine American movement, constructed like a watch and guaranteed to be a good timepiece. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 37. DOLLS.



Fancy dressed dolls with moving arms and legs. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 50 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 38. PAPER DOLLS.

These dolls are by far the best ever gotten out and comprise eight dolls to the set. A set of these dolls could not be bought for less than 75c. They are in two sets, A and B. When ordering be sure to state which set you want. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

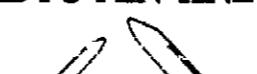
No. 39. ALGERIAN TABLE MAT.

These can also be used for pillow covers. They are inlaid with gold tin-set; are made in very pretty designs and will add to the beauty of any lady's parlor. Size 18x18 inches. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 40. VEGETABLE SLICER.

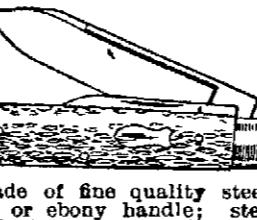
For slicing apples, peaches, bananas, potatoes, beets, cucumbers, turnips, radishes, cabbage, etc. Various novel and attractive designs are produced—perfected flutings, plain flutings, Saratoga chips, shoe strings, etc. Positively no waste, anybody can use it. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. stamp and 50 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 6. SPOONS.



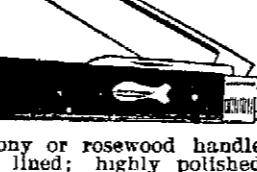
These are handsome teaspoons ornamented with a double design embossed handles are made of the best class material. Come six in a package. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 30 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 7. HOUSE SCALE.



Made of fine quality steel. Star or ebony handle; steel base, highly polished. Comes with a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 10. Gentleman's Knife.



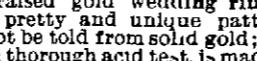
Made of fine quality steel. Star or ebony handle; steel base, highly polished. Comes with a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 11. JACK KNIFE.



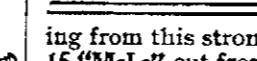
Eight inches long; made of fine quality steel, tempered and will give the best of satisfaction. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 12. PARING KNIVES.



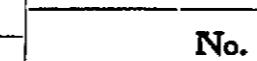
One complete set consisting of three different paring knives; best quality steel blade; enameled handle; no better paring knife made. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 35 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 13. EMERY KNIFE SHARPENER.



Has steel guard and wooden handle; steel base, highly polished. Comes with a 2c. postage stamp and 30 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 14. SHEARS.



Eight inches long; made of fine quality steel, tempered and will give the best of satisfaction. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 15. SCISSORS.



Six inches long, made of fine quality steel, evenly tempered and will give the best of satisfaction. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 16. HARMONICA.



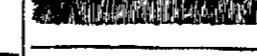
Here is something that will please the young as well as the old folks. A beautiful silver harmonica having thirty-two holes; nickel covers; if properly played will sound like a church organ. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 19. BAND RING.



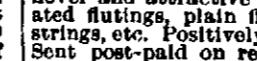
This is a handsome hand chased and raised band ring of very pretty and unique pattern; cannot be told from solid gold; will stand thorough acid test. Is made on the same principle as the Boss filled water-cup, and is warranted for five years. Measure your size on the ring scale. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 20. Parisian Diamond Ring.



This swell glove ring is now all the rage. Set with a genuine Parisian diamond. This is an excellent imitation of the genuine diamond, and its brilliancy cannot be equalled by anything but the genuine diamond; settings are 14k gold, and warranted for 2 years wear. Measuring 1 1/2 inches in diameter. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 10. NECKTIES.



Here is something every man likes in the latest, stylish patterns and made of the best silk, serge lined, assorted colors; come in the following designs: tuck, four-in-hand, string tie and bow tie. All to measure. In which design you want, sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 30 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 113. Lady's Bracelet.

The Nether sole pattern now so popular in Italy. Ericson effect and heavily plated. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 114. Lady's or Gentleman's Umbrella.

Made of fine lined stock, highly enamelled and finished. size 2 1/2-10x15-16 inches. They are peculiarly adapted to Patience or any game in which the umbrella is used, which to play is limited, and on the other hand are large enough to be used for any game at home. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 100 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 115. LADIES' GARTERS.

Modeled after the Hargrave type. The most successful style of kite. Used by the United States Government in measuring phenomena at high elevations. Flies higher than any other kite. Comes with each kite. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 150 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 116. SCIENTIFIC DIAMOND BOX KITE.

One pair in a box. Embroidered made of silk face web, with nickel safety pin top, and nickel button and loop fasteners, all colors.

No. 117. FEATHER BOA.

Made of the very best seal grain one piece leather with ornamental embossing. Has two regular and one card case compartments. Currency compartment leather lined. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 121. LADY'S POCKET BOOK.

Made of the very best seal grain one piece leather with ornamental embossing. Has two regular and one card case compartments. Currency compartment leather lined. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 122. COIN PURSE.

Made of fine kid leather with a small nickel riveted on the top and is full leather lined. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 15 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 123. HAT PINS.

These very stylish pins, set with jewels, very ornate and showy; will not bend or break; two pins in set and a very useful addition to any lady's jewel case. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 10 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 124. NECK-TIE PINS.

Ladies or gentlemen cannot get too many neck-tie or stock pins. These illustrated here are the very latest; set with Parisian stones very brilliant and handsome; designs horse-shoe or cluster, made of the very best rolled plate settings and warranted. Either of these sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 25 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.

No. 125. HAT BUCKLE.

These are very ornate buckles, set with jewels, very ornate and showy; will not bend or break; two pins in set and a very useful addition to any lady's jewel case. Sent post-paid on receipt of a 2c. postage stamp and 10 "McL's" cut from the face of XXXX coffee wrappers.